

REMARKS

The Office Action of March 10, 2008, has been carefully considered.

Claims 1-3 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Barthalon et al, while Claims 4-6 and 12-14 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over Barthalon et al.

Claims 1-14 have now been rewritten as new Claims 15-29, in proper form for U.S. practice. Claim 15 is directed to a machine with an electromechanical converter comprising a closed tubular cylinder having tight end chambers, a linear movable piston supporting a row of centrally placed tubular magnetic elements in the form of permanent magnets or coils arranged within the closed tubular cylinder and a row of tubular coordinated coils or permanent magnets disposed around the piston within the cylinder for increasing piston area of the machine and/or length of stroke of the piston. The end chambers are sufficiently tight that at each end of the piston there is formed a gas spring of high pressure providing a resonance-effective arrangement and interaction between the magnetic fields of the coordinated coils of permanent magnets and the magnetic elements obtain energy transmission upon axial movement of the piston in the cylinder.

Thus, the invention requires a closed cylinder having a piston therein, and being sealed tightly at both ends to create a gas spring, whereby the piston reciprocates within the cylinder.

The Office action refers to Figure 20 of Barthalon et al, which shows a pump having a piston, and which is driven by magnetic elements, particularly magnetic sections 237 and tubular coils 240 and 241. The Office action refers to element 234 as the piston and element 231 as the cylinder which is closed to form tight end chambers. However, this cannot be the case. At column 17, lines 48-52, Barthalon et

al discloses that cylinder 231 is provided with suction valves 232 and delivery valves 233, these valves being the means by which a liquid is pumped through the cylinder 231. Hence, the end of cylinder 231 is not sealed, and in fact, sealing would defeat the purpose since the piston could no longer be used to pump liquids. The Office action also refers to ends of a cylinder A and B, referring to a reproduction of Figure 20 which is found in the Office action. To the extent that this is correct, the cylinder referred to is not cylinder 231, but a separate cylinder in which magnetic elements are placed. This cylinder may possibly be closed at top end A, although it is not clear how tightly the cylinder is closed because the rod of piston 234 passes through the end of this cylinder. The lower end of the cylinder does not appear to be sealed at all, and there would be no necessity to seal the cylinder since Barthalon et al is not relying on a gas spring for the pump. In fact, the back end of the piston rod cannot be sealed as grooves 330 are formed in the rod, and the cylinder would not be sealed when these grooves pass through the end of the cylinder. Thus, to the extent that a cylinder may be sealed in Barthalon et al, it is sealed from one end only, and does not form a reciprocating gas spring.

Withdrawal of these rejections is accordingly requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the present application is now in condition for allowance. An early allowance of the application with amended claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Ira J. Schultz
Registration No. 28666
Attorney for Applicants
(703)837-9600, ext. 23